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"MENTAL HEALTH"—A Marxist Weapon

Thursday, October 23, is United States Day. Do something in your community and among your friends to show that your first allegiance is to the United States.

IN the ideological war being waged for the minds of free men, a technique for compelling conformity in an individual's political beliefs, social attitudes and personal tastes has been worked out by the social scientists and "human engineers" and is already in operation. It masquerades under the misnomer "mental health"—not "mental illness" which is a more demonstrable term. A significant number of its proponents have extreme radical records (records of subversive affiliations as defined in government reports), or have taken the Fifth Amendment rather than discuss their Communist Party membership.

This Marxist apparatus is now entrenched in every state of the Union with separate units in many counties and even municipalities (some 400 separate entities at this writing). It is backed by powerful influences in the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the latter's National Institute of Mental Health at Bethesda, Md. It is supplemented by an impressive array of national and international anthropologists, psychologists, psychiatrists and social planners in general, co-operating with a world-wide organization within which other dedicated Marxists are at work.

As with so many groups which have lent themselves in the past to propaganda activities of doubtful value or even of detriment to United States citizens, the mental health movement has drawn in dozens of big names in the advertising and business fields. By using such names, the mental health groups proceed to run state and national campaigns for financial support from the average unsuspecting contributor. With this money the mental health elite then proceed to press for the state and federal legislation necessary for the accomplishment of their goals.

WHAT indeed is the definition of "mental health"? Edith M. Stern, writing in *Mental Illness — A Guide for the Family* makes this admission: "The legal definition of 'insanity' does not accord with modern medical conceptions of mental illness. . . . Scientifically there is no such thing as absolute mental health; there are degrees of physical health and physical illness."

Or as Henry A. Bowman says in *The Nature of Mental*

Health: "Mental health is also a matter of degree. There is no hard and fast line between health and illness."

In other words, mental health is a moving target. As used today by the professional propagandists, the definition is loosely designed so that they may extend their field to limitless operations. In fact one large, expensive brochure on *The Meaning of Mental Health* actually lists the aims of the organization which publishes it as: "To improve mental health of the people including treatment, rehabilitation, prevention and education."

In establishing the norms for "mental health," what kind of persons are in key positions? The names appearing on letterheads and publications of some of the leading mental health organizations provide a clue. They range from persons involved in Communist Party activities to leaders in the United World Federalists and Americans for Democratic Action. For example, the letterhead of the National Mental Health Committee, 1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D. C., carries a paragraph:

"Through a broad educational campaign, to create understanding and support of the 10-point Bill of Rights for the mentally ill adopted by the 1954 National Governors' Conference on Mental Health. To convince the American people to actively support federal, state and local preventive mental health programs emphasizing research, training and expanded clinic and community services designed to treat and cure mental illness in its early stages."

Obviously the intent is not to prevent mental *health* but to prevent mental *illness*. But behind the confusion in terms it may well be suspected is a powerful transmission belt by which dedicated Marxists are already feeding their propaganda to the Governors of all our States. As to Marxist influences at work, the letterhead lists the name of Dr. Julius Schreiber. Dr. Schreiber was questioned before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1954 during its investigation into Subversive Influences in Government to explain his role as Chief of the Army T I and E program (Troop Information and Education) during World War II. He refused to state whether he was a communist and took the Fifth

Amendment more than ten times. However, he admitted he was born in Gordok, Russia, and stated under oath that he had set up the Institute for Social Relations which was underwritten by the American Jewish Committee. An examination of the material recommended in *Talk It Over*, published by his National Institute for Social Relations, revealed numerous communists as the authors of this material.

Dr. Schreiber also said he was then head of the Washington Mental Health Association and hoped to affiliate with the National Association for Mental Health. He admitted he had given a talk on mental health and social environment at the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace at the Waldorf-Astoria. This meeting was the subject of a detailed study by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, dated April 19, 1949.

Associated with Dr. Schreiber's Institute of Social Relations, according to the Washington *Sunday Star*, August 31, 1947, were Dr. George S. Stevenson, consultant to the National Association for Mental Health and the following who have one to twenty-eight citations in reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities: Manchester Boddy, Col. Evans F. Carlson, Dr. Everett R. Clinchy of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. Donald DuShane, Dr. Frank P. Graham, Dr. Modocai W. Johnson, Miss Katherine Lenroot, Philip Murray, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Chauncy H. Tobias and Walter Wanger. Then there are Mrs. Max Ascoli, whose husband publishes the radical *Reporter* magazine; Barry Bingham and John Gunther of Americans for Democratic Action and Albert Deutsch, another sponsor of the Cultural Conference at the Waldorf-Astoria.

To show how the web is interwoven among the various leading mental health groups, Dr. George S. Stevenson (on the letterhead of the National Mental Health Committee and on Schreiber's Institute of Social Relations) was treasurer of the World Federation for Mental Health and is consultant to the National Association for Mental Health, which includes on its 1957 revised reading list *Durham Decision — A Beacon in the Dark* by Dr. Schreiber.

The National Association for Mental Health also includes in its reading list such authors as Dr. Roma Gans, Ashley Montagu, Justine Wise Polier, Franz Alexander and Sidonie M. Gruenberg. Mrs. Gruenberg was a founder and for 30 years head of the Child Study Association of America. She also helped found the Congress of American Women, which is on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations and which is described as the leading communist women's front in this country. In addition Mrs. Gruenberg was a sponsor of the Cultural Conference at the Waldorf described in the House study as a "supermobilization of the inveterate wheel-horses and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations."

THEN there is another publication of the National Association for Mental Health, *Mental Health and the World Today*, by the late Dr. Thomas A. C. Rennie, who came to this country at the age of seven from Scotland and seemed not to value our form of government too highly. He says in this pamphlet that "if our free enterprise system is to function adequately" we must have guaranteed employment. And he chides nations as being motivated by considerations of their sovereignty. He refers frequently and deferentially to Dr. Julius Schreiber and the latter's articles on the "interdependence of democracy and mental health." Specifically he quotes from Schreiber's "interesting series of pamphlets," the same *Talk It Over* articles which were the subject of the Senate investigation. Dr. Rennie also recommends Dr. Goodwin Watson, one of the three men dropped from government service by a special Act of Congress which stopped the appropriations for their salaries.

The National Association for Mental Health recommends *The Mentally Ill in America* by Albert Deutsch, with introduction to the second edition by Dr. Robert H. Felix of the National Institute of Mental Health at Bethesda.

In the 1957 film list published by the National Association for Mental Health, "A Child Went Forth" is described as a poetic expression of a child's day. The information is not given that the musical score to this film was written by Hanin Eisler (brother of Gerhardt Eisler of communist fame, who is now Minister of Information in the communist government of East Germany) and that the film was produced by Brandon Films, which used to advertise in *The Daily Worker*. Another film recommended is "The High Wall," produced by the Anti-Defamation League and narrated by Irving Pichel who has eight citations in the 1948 Report of the California Legislature on subversive activities.

Plays on mental health themes are recommended by the National Association for Mental Health in arrangement with the American Theatre Wing in which such prominent World Federalists as Oscar Hammerstein II and Russell Crouse are active.

IF further proof of leftist orientation is necessary, there are the numerous pamphlets of the Public Affairs Committee which are recommended by the National Association for Mental Health. Maxwell S. Stewart, editor of these pamphlets, has one of the longest records of subversive activities in government annals, in addition to his record revealed in the investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. This insensitivity to radical influence in mental health circles may be accounted for by the viewpoint expressed, for instance, by Dr. George S. Stevenson in his little booklet, *Education for Mental Health*. There he describes a person as mentally ill who is "suspicious of others and sees an enemy, perhaps a communist, lurking behind every acquaintance, etc."

THE most important publication in which the concealed purpose of the mental health movement is subtly outlined is *Mental Health and World Citizenship*, distributed by the National Association for Mental Health. This document says: "Principles of mental health cannot be successfully furthered in any society unless there is progressive acceptance of the concept of world citizenship." *The Saturday Evening Post* in an editorial dated January 11, 1958 caught the implications of this statement. Under such an assumption, the *Post* said, skepticism on foreign aid, for example, is supposed by the sociological fringe on the psychiatric sector to suggest "basic insecurity." And the *Post* continued that until the One-Worlders take over, we might as well stay crazy.

What the *Post* failed to detect and what makes the affair less humorous is the fact that the statement was not made by a sociological fringe but was the considered opinion of the world's leading exponents of mental health, drafted for the international conference on mental health held in London in 1948. If accepted, this "norm for mental health" could establish international socialism.

The statement that mental health is based upon an acceptance of world citizenship was drafted by Dr. George S. Stevenson, Dr. Otto Klineberg, Dr. Margaret Mead and Lawrence K. Frank, among others. Additional confirmation of the orientation of the mental health movement is found in the association of Dr. Mead and Lawrence K. Frank with Mark Zborowski whom Dr. Mead in fact placed in the Department of Anthropology at Columbia University. Dr. Zborowski's activities made headlines when Mrs. David Dallin testified about him before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee during its probe of the Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States. Mrs. Dallin identified Zborowski as an NKVD agent involved in the kidnapping of Trotsky's son. She mentioned seeing him at parties with Dr. Mead. In the spring of 1958, Zborowski was picked up by the FBI as a member of the Soviet espionage system in this country.

Zborowski himself testified that he was born in Russia; had worked at a veteran's hospital in this country on a "project on pain" under a grant by the U. S. Public Health Administration; and had previously worked for the American Jewish Committee and Yivo Scientific Institute. As late as July 1955, *Commentary*, a monthly magazine underwritten by the American Jewish Committee, ran an announcement of a symposium on Majority-Minority Interaction in America, which included an article by Zborowski.

AT the top of the mental health pyramid in this country is the National Institute of Mental Health at Bethesda, Md. Its film list includes "Passion for Life," distributed by Brandon Films which has been widely recommended by the American Jewish Commit-

tee. Its Reference Guide 6, revised as late as March 1958, recommends *Mental Hygiene in Review* by Albert Deutsch; Reference Guide 2 recommends a Public Affairs Pamphlet by Justice Wise Polier; and material of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene whose deputy commissioner, Hyman Forstner was named in sworn testimony as a communist by Dr. Bella Dodd on December 31, 1956.

There are some weird practitioners of mental health, as items in the metropolitan press reveal: The 33-year-old assistant to Dr. Rennie at Cornell-Medical Center who robbed a summer home of antiques with which to furnish his apartment for his impending second marriage (and to whose defense Dr. Rennie came); the Vienna-born psychologist, 31 years of age, who was jailed for molesting young girls in Flushing, Queens; the psychiatrist in New Jersey whose wife claimed he sat on her chest and then would run to barricade himself in his "shock" room; the head of the psychology department at Roosevelt University in Chicago who hanged himself; the New York psychiatrist who left a million dollars to the woman with whom he lived and who was not his wife; and the more recent story of the doctor who went under two names because he had been confined in a mental institution himself and who was tripped up by a traffic violation. Surely such obviously unbalanced persons should not have a hand in determining the definition of "mental health." And it is anyone's guess how many psychiatrists have managed to conceal their own symptoms.

Successful as the psychiatric elite have been in securing the passage of enabling legislation that has brought their goals almost within reach, yet a growing awareness and resistance on the part of the public may block the full accomplishment of the mental health movement. A proposed Act which established the direction of the mental health movement, has been widely publicized. It was revised in September 1952 with introductory remarks by Dr. George S. Stevenson. The Act provided for quicker commitment procedures upon the application of a friend, relative, spouse, guardian, public welfare officer or a health officer—thus "avoiding undesirable publicity." The patient would not have to appear in court; no jury would be necessary and the court would not be bound by the rules of evidence. These provisions have aroused some intelligent opposition and criticism.

Subsequently the Alaska Mental Health Act has been enacted into law, providing that persons can be transported out of their own states and put in insane asylums in remote areas of the United States. Only 35 members were present in the House when this bill was passed by voice vote; only 15 members of the Senate when again it passed by voice vote, June 7, 1956. It is now Public Law 830, 84th Congress, 2nd Session. Numerous states were then maneuvered into passing laws to "modernize" their mental health procedures. But the patriotic societies began to analyze the full meaning of this legislation

and to urge caution all along the line. It now remains to be seen if the mental health movement can be checked, challenged and corrected.

OPPOSITION to the widening power of the mental health elite is based on several factors. The definition of mental health is unsatisfactory so long as it has political implications. The techniques for handling mental cases are becoming too brutal (shock treatment was introduced into the United States by Dr. Joseph Wortis, a pupil of Sigmund Freud's, and a documented Communist according to *Counterattack*, April 8, 1955). Drug therapy is compulsive and an invasion of the person. Psychosurgery, such as lobotomies, can create permanent docility. Drug therapy and shock treatment have been used on political prisoners of communist regimes in Europe and in Asia where they are already an accepted technique to be used on persons of "unreconstructed" attitudes. Charges of "mental instability" are increasingly being made in cases where the victim disagrees with policy in which he becomes involved.

Thus Fletcher Bartholomew, an American citizen, was put under observation in a psychiatric ward in Germany after having revealed shocking conditions in Radio Free Europe, and was sent, practically as a prisoner, to the United States. And (within the past few weeks Povl Bang-Jensen, who refused to turn over to the UN confidential information given him by some Hungarian refugees in strict confidence, was accused of "psychotic conduct" by a UN investigating committee, and was dismissed.

"Mental health" is an inaccurate label for what is really a weapon being skillfully used by communist propagandists to bring about conformity to the Marxist ideology. The aim is unmistakable: non-conformists will be in actual peril of being adjudged insane.

Fantastic? Yes. But if the American people value their freedom of thought and expression, they will do well to regard as suspect every legislative proposal bearing the "mental health" label.

To resist this enveloping "mental health" threat is vital to American liberty. To delay invites disaster.

This Council letter may be quoted in whole or part provided due credit is given to the National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York 1, N. Y., and quotation is specified to be from Economic Council Letter 437, August 15, 1958.

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United Airlines Hears From Its Patrons

In Council Letter 434, we reported that, at the instance of the "United States Committee for the United Nations," United Airlines had placed the UN emblem on all its planes.

Immediately many of our subscribers who use United Airlines wrote in protest, sending us copies of their letters.

We are glad to report that United has removed this objectionable emblem, for which we commend the company.

However, UN fans are pressing other airlines to join in the propaganda stunt.

We urge our readers to keep their eyes open in all future flights.

Governor Faubus Wins

The thumping majority of Governor Faubus of Arkansas in the Democratic primary, July 29, is a victory for the Constitution and the American way of life. The Faubus vote was more than twice the combined vote his two opponents received. His re-election is therefore certain.

This victory, for which we heartily congratulate the Governor as well as the people of the South, was a defeat for Northern "liberals" and busybodies and particularly for certain Northern newspapers which, to raise their circulation and do the job of communism, have been sticking their noses into what the Constitution says is a State matter.

We need more of the same kind of victory, if the American Republic is to survive.

This Council Letter is written by an authority on the so-called "Mental Health" movement. We commend it to all who wish to be informed about what's going on in this field. It shows how any person who resists regimentation can be railroaded to a mental institution. It is being done.